AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1215 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 30

He is not to be called a true lover of wisdom who loves it for the sake of gain.—Dante.

Editorials

A Good Job

The National Recovery Administration did a good job when it "cracked down" on L. Greif & Brother of Baltimore, second largest clothing manufacturers in the United States, with an order instructing the Men's Clothing Code Authority to withhold labels from the concern, which operates ten factories in three States.

This drastic action was taken shortly after Federal Judge Coleman of Baltimore had continued until September an injunction restraining the NRA from withdrawing the Blue Eagle from the company. In his decision Judge Coleman indicated a friendly feeling for the most notorious wage chiselers who have been uncovered by NRA representatives.

It is claimed by the National Compliance Board by the Men's Clothing Code Authority and the National Compliance Board that the Greif company in three months paid its employes over $35,000 less than required by the code, and that the total short-wage payments approach $100,000.

It is predicted that unless the firm capitulates the action of the NRA will drive it out of business, which is the reward its antilabor policy deserves. This prediction is sustained by the fact that it is a code violation, punishable with $500-a-day fines under the Recovery Act and also punishable under the Federal Trade Commission Act, for a manufacturer to make or distribute garments not containing an NRA label, and a similar violation for a retailer to purchase such clothing.

In addition, it is illegal for the company to make its own labels or to purchase them from anyone else but the code authority, so the company's source of supply is stopped, and it must retire from business.

It was a good day's work for the NRA.

AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONVENES ON AUGUST 6

Washington.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will open its 3rd session at the Atlantic City on August 6 at 2 P. M.

The Council will consider its annual report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in San Francisco on October 1. The annual report reviews the work of the organized labor movement in both economic and legislative fields for the year and makes broad recommendations regarding policy and tactics.

The members of the Council are:

President, William Green (miner).
Secretary, Frank Morrison (printer).
Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan (railway carmen).
First Vice-President, Frank Duffy (carpenter).
Second Vice-President, T. A. Rickert (garment worker).
Third Vice-President, Matthew Woll (photo engraver).
Fourth Vice-President, James Wilson (pattern maker).
Fifth Vice-President, John Coefield (plumber).
Sixth Vice-President. Arthur O. Wharton (machinist).
Seventh Vice-President, Joseph N. Weber (musician).
Eighth Vice-President, G. M. Bugniazet (electrical worker).

RAIL MEDIATION BOARD APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT

Dr. Leiserson Named Chairman, with Carmalt and Carmody Associates

Washington. — President Roosevelt appointed Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, head of the new National Railway Mediation Board, which will adjust railway labor disputes, with James W. Carmalt and John Carmody as the other two members.

Dr. Leiserson was informed of his appointment just as he had resigned from the Petroleum Labor Board, with the intention of returning to Antioch College, at Yellow Spring, Ohio, to resume his work as professor of economics. He said:

"As I advised Administrator Ickes, I had fully intended to return to my professional duties at Antioch College between August 1 and September 1 after a brief rest. However, President Roosevelt has paid me the honor of selecting me as a member of the Railway Labor Board. I consider it a command to continue in the Government service and shall accept the appointment."

Carmalt, who is a Washington attorney and former chief examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been one of the Eastman's personal aides in charting railroad coordination.

Mr. Carmody, at present chief engineer of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, was formerly a mediator for the National Labor Board.

The new mediation board is expected to act as a sort of supreme court in railway labor disputes, exercising a number of powers not possessed by the board which preceded it.

STATEN ISLAND BUS MEN STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

New York.—One hundred bus drivers of the Staten Island Coach Company struck when officials of the company refused their demand for a pay increase of 12½ cents an hour. The lines of the company were completely tied up and 20,000 commuters from Manhattan traveled home by other transportation services.

The drivers have been receiving 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. Originally, the operators demanded an increase of 25 cents an hour. After this demand had been rejected by the company, the drivers appealed to the Regional Labor Board, whose executive secretary, Benjamin Golden, suggested an increase of 12½ cents an hour. This compromise was acceptable to the drivers, but it was rejected by Samuel H. Serena, president of the company.

ARREST OF PICKETS ASKED

New York.—S. Blechman & Sons, Inc., wholesale dry goods merchants here, asked Supreme Court Justice William H. Black to issue warrants for the arrest of striking employes for contempt of court because the pickets carry signs asserting the firm is violating the labor provisions of the NRA code for wholesalers. Company officials contended the picketing was in violation of a court decree, and asserted that many orders have been canceled by customers throughout the country who have been led to believe that the company is unfair to its employes and has not complied with NRA rules.

LONGSHOREMEN AGREE TO ARBITRATE STRIKE

San Francisco, Calif. — President Roosevelt's National Longshoremen's Board announced that Pacific Coast longshoremen voted, 6,378 to 1,471, to arbitrate their controversy with employers. O. K. Cushing acted as spokesman for the board.

Chief among items which are now the subject of discussion between strikers and the board are the manner of returning the stevedores to work, what will be done about strike breakers and methods to be used in settling differences of other marine unions.

Local executives of other striking marine crafts indicated a firm belief that the Presidential board would arbitrate their problems quickly.

20% PAY BOOST REFUSED BY GLASS MANUFACTURERS

Bosses Cite Imported Goods and Non-Union Plants as Reasons for Low Wages

Atlantic City, N. J.—Requests of workers in the chemical, tubing and thermos division of the glassware industry for a 20 per cent wage increase were refused here by the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware.

The decision affects 300 workers employed chiefly by the Kimble Glass Company, Vineland, N. J. This group is the only one of the 14 divisions of the industry which has not applied for more than a 40-hour working week.

E. J. Barry of Toledo, president of the association, attributed the refusal of employers to low prices brought on by the large number of articles imported and working conditions by non-unionized factories of the industry throughout the nation.

LABOR RELATIONS BOARD SEEKS WIDER AUTHORITY

New Unit Visions Serving as Review and Appeals Body

Washington.—It is reported in official circles here that the new National Labor Relations Board contemplates serving largely as a review and appeals body, leaving the major tasks of mediating and arbitrating labor disputes to the 20 regional boards established by the old National Labor Board, whose chairman was Senator Wagner of New York.

It was said that after considerable study the new board concluded it could not possibly find time to assume jurisdiction itself in the multitude of strikes taking place in all parts of the country and believed it could more nearly live up to President Roosevelt's plan of the way effective disputes between employes and employers should be handled by sitting in Washington and interpreting the law applicable to labor controversies.

It was pointed out as the view of the board that if emergencies like the San Francisco general strike developed, special boards would be created to deal with those situations exclusively.

HUNDREDS OF FOUNDRY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Union Shop, Check-Off Dues System, and Higher Wages Demanded

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—About 850 union employes of the Central Foundry Company here walked out after company officials refused the demand of the shop committee for the union shop and check-off system whereby union dues are deducted from pay checks by the employer and turned over to union officials. The workers also unofficially demanded that the superintendent advance union initiation dues for several new members.

Rome, Ga.—The work of four stove foundries here was materially checked when about 550 employes struck for higher wages. Affected by the walkout are the Southern Cooperative Stove Company, Atlas Stove and Range Company, Shanks Stove and Range Company, and the Standard Stove and Range Company.

Nova Scotia Miners Strike

Florence, N. S.—Six hundred miners employed by the Florence colliery here struck. The walkout completely tied up the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's biggest producer. The full force walked out after a brief discussion in the wash-house at the pithead. While the men issued no statement, the tie-up was believed to have been the outcome of a controversy over the status of men employed on the bankhead.

GENERAL STRIKE END IS PRAISED BY GREEN

Such Walkouts, A. F. of L. Chief Says, Bring Workers into Conflict with the Government—Sacredness of Collective Bargaining Contracts Is of Supreme Importance.

Washington.—The good judgment of the San Francisco trade unions in calling off the general strike, inaugurated in connection with the strike of the longshoremen and marine workers of the Golden Gate, was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the fatal philosophy underlying the general or sympathetic strike in labor disputes.

Mr. Green declared that the general strike inevitably brings the labor movement which sponsors it into conflict with the Government, which necessarily is maintaining its supremacy, is thrust into the position of supporting the employers.

He also stressed the imperative importance of the sacredness of collective bargaining contracts, which are negotiated by unions which participate in a general strike.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The sound, sober judgment of the trade unionists of San Francisco finally asserted itself.

"They made a grave mistake when they engaged in a sympathetic strike, but they acted wisely when they ordered it officially terminated.

"They are to be heartily commended for the action taken.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

"Workers who are organized into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cannot afford to engage in a sympathetic strike when such action calls for the violation of contracts arrived at through collective bargaining, and they run the possibility of losing all the economic gains they may have secured through years of sacrifice and effort.

"It is a dangerous experimentation, fraught with grave consequences. The economic losses which workers sustain when they are compelled to return to work, demoralized and disheartened as a result of the loss of a sympathetic strike, cannot be adequately appraised.

ALWAYS LOSE

"No sympathetic strike of any consequence or possessed of any national significance was ever won.

"To the contrary, the record shows that all experiments of this kind have failed.

"These are stern facts which all workers who do not see in every strike the possibilities of the political revolution must ultimately learn.

CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT

"Such a sympathetic strike occurs, the issues primarily responsible for the strike become subordinated and a new conflict arises between the labor movement in the strike and governmental authorities. The sympathetic strike is immediately accepted as a challenge to government and because the government must be supreme, it is compelled to bring all its resources into action.

"That means that the workers on other jobs with no relationship whatever to the employers who are responsible for creating the original issue which caused the strike, find themselves in the fight between city, state and federal governments on the one side and the strikers on the other.

EMPLOYERS BENEFIT

"Everyone must know and understand that in such a conflict the Government must win; it cannot surrender.

"It must establish its supremacy, and usually the result is forced. The reason is that the Government wins, the strikers lose, and the employers against whom the original strike was directed become the beneficiaries.

STRIKE WISELY ENDED

"Fortunately, the sympathetic strike in San Francisco was terminated before this point was reached.

"That means that the organized labor movement in San Francisco and elsewhere can give all support possible to the striking longshoremen and their related organizations, and can demand and require that the differences and disputes responsible for the longshoremen's strike are all submitted to a fair tribunal for final decision and final settlement."

FEAR OF THE LAW ENFORCES NRA CODES, ANDREWS SAYS

New York.—Fear of conviction for violating the labor provisions of codes is what prevents many of the small and long-hour employers from flouting the code laws, according to a statement by Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, at a meeting here to celebrate the application of the NRA label to the underpayment and negligee industry. He said:

"This respect for the label can be of real assistance to the Code Authority in obtaining day by day compliance with the fair trade practices and labor provisions of the code.

"Our experience in the Department of Labor indicates that, while the vast majority of employers are upright, there are an important minority who must be compelled through fear of prosecution, and often prosecution itself, to obey laws which in no way impose a hardship on industry but which must be enforced vigorously to protect the fair employer against the unfair competition of the unscrupulous employer."

COAL MINERS LOSE JOBS

Philadelphia, Pa.—Operators of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania slashed the number of working days per week and reduced the amount of wages paid 17 per cent in June and July, according to figures compiled by the Philadelphia Reserve Bank from original reports received by the Anthracite Institute from 34 companies.

The companies operate 127 collieries, which employed about 80,000 workers. Their weekly earnings amount to $2,-156,000. In the past eight years employment in this period has registered decreases.

Operating time, as measured by employe-hours actually worked in June in the collieries of 20 companies, decreased 39 per cent as compared with May.

FEDERAL JUDGE AIDS BIG WAGE CHISELER

Baltimore Jurist Continues Injunction to Prevent Government from Removing Blue Eagle from Greif Company, Clothing Manufacturers, for Underpaying Employes Thousands of Dollars.

Baltimore, Md.—Federal Judge William C. Coleman threw the mantle of judicial protection around the firm of L. Greif & Bro., Inc., second largest clothing manufacturer in the United States, charged by the National Recovery Administration with chiseling code wages to the tune of thousands of dollars, by continuing until September the injunction barring the NRA from removing the Blue Eagle from the concern unless it made restitution of the back wages in full.

The charge against the Greif concern was made by the Men's Clothing Code Authority. The action for the removal of the Blue Eagle was brought by the National Compliance Board of the NRA, which said that the wage restitutions demanded would run to about $100,000.

The concern has 19 branch offices, with plants in Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as Baltimore, and employs 3,000 workers.

Section 11-B of the code, allegedly violated, states that "the existing amounts by which wages in the higher paid classes, up to classes of employes receiving $30 per week, exceed those in the lowest paid substantial classes shall be maintained."

From November 27, 1933, to February 17, 1934, the Greif company, the Code Authority charges, paid these employes $35,785.94 less than required under the quoted clause.

No precise figures have been announced of the total short-wage payments to date," the NRA stated, "but it is said it may run to $100,000 if the November to February ratio was maintained."

Officials of the company and wage chiselers generally were enthusiastic over their approval of Judge Coleman's action in continuing the injunction.

LATIMER NAMED CHIEF OF RAIL PENSION UNIT

Washington. — Murray Latimer, at present associated with Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, was named by President Roosevelt as the impartial Federal representative on the three-member commission which will supervise the railroad pension set-up. He will be chairman of the commission and his two associates will be designated by railroad executives and railroad labor organizations.

It is understood that J. T. Williamson of the Burlington Railroad will be the choice of the carriers and Lee M. Eddy, vice president of the Order of the Railway Telegraphers, will serve for the employes.

Mr. Latimer is described as an expert on industrial pensions. He has written a number of books on the subject and has advised various industrial firms on pension plans. A former instructor at Harvard University, he came to Washington from New York.

Tennessee Workers Paid Higher Wages Under New Deal, Labor Commissioner Jacobs Says

Shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions generally have come to the workers of Tennessee as the result of the "New Deal," according to W. S. Jacobs, Commissioner of the Department of Labor of that State. In a review of labor conditions during recent months, Commissioner Jacobs says:

"A year ago, labor conditions in Tennessee were not at all encouraging. Our people, a large number of whom had sustained a prolonged period of unemployment and whose savings had been depleted, their credit exhausted and their homes mortgaged to procure funds for food and clothing, were facing the future with uncertainty and despair in a land of plenty; in general, the condition was chaotic.

"Today, our industrial establishments, people, men, women and children—were employed unreasonably long hours for wages inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living. This was the case, in fact, universally throughout that we can produce more than enough for everybody in this country.

"Fortunately, the election of 1932, which was one of many of the psychological factors responsible for the change in our civilization to the fact of permanent plenty, gave us a New Deal; labor received its first recognition.

"We have also had a New Deal in State Government. The Labor Department has strictly enforced the labor laws and has fully cooperated with the National Labor Department in the administration of the Industrial Recovery Act, which has given the people hope, action and self-confidence.

"As a natural consequence, labor conditions in Tennessee are greatly improved. This is very evident, as the statistics of the State Labor Department show an increase in employment of approximately 40 per cent, higher wages, shorter hours, and more livable working conditions."

Police Use Tear Gas, Clubs, To Rout Tool Plant Strikers

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Striking union workers and sympathizers at the plant of the Ames Baldwin Wyoming Tool Works here were viciously attacked by State police who used tear gas and clubs to rout the pickets. The strikers, workers who were protesting against the tyranny of the employers in controlling what they should vote for, claimed was an illegal election to choose a company union. Company officials claimed their employes voted for the company union. Union leaders and strikers denied the legality of the poll and demanded another election held under the auspices of an impartial body.

LAXITY IN ENFORCING CODE WAGES AND HOURS CAUSES LABOR DISPUTES

By THE EDITOR
American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service

The thoroughly justified condemnation by labor officials and individual trade unionists of the delay and laxity in enforcing the wages and hours sections of many of the codes of fair competition established by the NRA under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act is responsible for many of the struggle of the union waitresses employed by the Mayflower Hotel Coffee Shop, Jacksonville, Fla., to secure decent pay and reasonable hours.

According to the Labor Journal, published under the supervision of the Jacksonville Central Labor Union, Elmer Koeppel, owner of the hotel, worked the coffee shop waitresses 10 hours per day and seven days per week and paid them $2.50 before the code for the restaurant industry went into effect on June 16.

The code prescribes $8.71 per week as the minimum wage for waitresses. But the management of the hotel practically flouted the code by raising the wages to only $4.50 for a 46-hour week.

Early in June, according to the report of the waitresses to their union, the management notified them that they would no longer receive $4.50 per week but that they would, in the future, be paid at the rate of $3.50 per week and that their hours would be increased to 70 hours per week, 10 hours per day, seven days per week.

The waitresses protested to the management, with the result that the $4.50 per week rate was restored. They were not satisfied with this and demanded that the management pay them the code rate and live up to the code conditions.

In addition to fixing $8.71 per week as the wage for waitresses, the code prescribes that no reduction for meals or lodging furnished to employes shall be mutually agreed to by both employes and employers. The waitresses have declared in their negotiations, nevertheless, the hotel management makes use of them and insists that code rates be paid, even though Manager Koeppel, owner of the hotel, figures it out:

Cash per week..... $4.50
Deduction for meals..... 3.00
Laundry (unnamed amount)..... 1.21

Total $8.71

It is this practice of wage chiseling which is bringing many of the codes into disrepute among the workers and lends color to the charge that they are designed to protect low-wage employers in their determination to establish subnormal living standards for those who do the useful work under our present economic system.

UNION WINS PAY BOOST FOR SHEET-TIN WORKERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers were jubilant over victories won in winning from the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers Association new contracts carrying higher wage scales and important concessions to union labor. The conferences lasted four days, after an immediate advance of 3½ per cent in wages was announced.

The scale was changed from the $2.50 base price of sheet to $2.15, the base upon which wages were figured in 1932-33. Wages, thus, for the next year, will be computed on the basis of $2.15 sheet, it is said.

Under the new agreement, for every 5-cent advance from the $2.15 base price, workers will receive 1½ per cent in wages. Sheet is now selling at $2.65, which automatically brings union members an increase in wages.

Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association, was pleased with the results of the conferences. "We have been fighting for this for two years," he said. "Formerly sheet had to go to $2.25 before we could get an increase in wages."

The wages are determined each 60 days on the basis of the price of sheet. The 3½ per cent increase, he said, will be effective for the next 60 days. Contractual working conditions, it was learned, are essentially the same as last year.

Leading manufacturers in the Association are the Granite City Steel Company, Granite City, Ill.; Standard Tin Plate, Canonsburg, Pa., and Weirton Steel, the Continental Can Company, and the Mahoning Valley Steel Company of Niles, Ohio.

LABOR CHIEFS OPPOSE BLUE EAGLE'S RETURN TO HARRIMAN COMPANY

NRA Insignia Returned to Notorious Antilabor Concern Without Securing for Union Employes Any of the Legal Rights for Whose Flagrant Violation the Blue Eagle Was Withdrawn.

Washington.—The National Recovery Administration announced that A. R. Glancy, Assistant Administrator for Field Administration, had negotiated an agreement with the Harriman Hosiery Mills of Harriman, Tenn., for the settlement of the strike of the United Textile Workers of America, which was called a number of months ago to protest against the victimization of their members for being active in the union and for other gross violations of the right to organize and bargain collectively, guaranteed by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The only concession given the strikers was the provision that within 60 days after they accepted the settlement and called off the strike the company would employ 25 strikers and thereafter up to January 1, 1935, three out of every four workers hired shall be strikers.

In order to coerce the trade union into swallowing the profoundly unjust terms of the settlement it included the blunt statement that unless the strikers accepted it they would be subject to prosecution by the company in "any case growing out of the strike, including attempt cases" for violation of the injunction issued by the Chancery Court prohibiting the strikers from picketing the company's plant.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, condemned the settlement as a complete violation of the official act of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, who conferred full authority on Major George F. Berry, Divisional Administrator, to negotiate a settlement of the controversy. Despite this authority, Glancy settled it on his own initiative, it was learned, without even consulting Major Berry.

54-HOUR WEEK FOR TAXI DRIVERS SET UP IN CODE

Tips and Bonuses Excluded in Figuring Compensation—Persons Under 21 Barred as Drivers, Those Under 18 from Industry.

Washington.—The existence of around ten million persons without employment and the imminent necessity of increasing the number employed in order to provide jobs for the idle were given no consideration by the employers who framed the code of fair competition for the taxicab industry scheduled for public hearings by the NRA by Deputy Administrator R. W. Hughes.

Evidently dead to the tremendous unemployment problem, the owners of the big taxicab corporations seriously proposed the maximum 54-hour week for taxi drivers, included those employed in the industry whose hours to be computed from the time of leaving the garage to the return to the "garage at the end of the shift.

The code provisions applying to drivers must also be observed by owners, partners, stockholders and managers who perform the duties of a driver.

Clerical and office workers are put under a 40-hour week, while mechanics, garage and shop employes, telephone operators and other workers not specified shall not work more than 48 hours in any one week or more than 14 in any 24-hour period.

Overtime for emergency or repair work shall be at the rate of one and one-third. No employe shall receive less than $15 per week, and it is stipulated that "a driver shall be compensated at a rate not less than the established minimum of his gross daily receipts which shall represent a net figure to the driver." Employers would have $5 days to adjust their wage scales.

Rates and efficiency compensations must be inaddition to the minimum rate fixed in the code, while "tips and gratuities are not to be considered as any part of the driver's compensation."

The code also prescribes that no person under 18 shall be employed or in the industry nor any person under 21 as a driver.

Green Commends Harriman Strikers For Rejecting Glancy Settlement

BLUE EAGLE RESTORED TO HARRIMAN COMPANY

A. F. of L. Chief Says Employes Who Walked Out Gain Nothing—Declares Gen. Johnson Gave Major Berry Complete Authority to Negotiate Terms With Harriman Officials.

Washington.—Declaring that A. R. Glancy, Field Compliance Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, acted without authority in negotiating a settlement of he labor dispute between the Harriman Hosiery Company and its striking employes, and the restoring of the Blue Eagle to that notorious violator of the labor section of the National Recovery Act, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a vigorous statement, commended the striking employes for the manner for their action in rejecting the agreement.

COMPULSION EXERCISED

Under the terms of the Glancy pact the Harriman company would reemploy 25 strikers within 60 days, with the provision that until January 1 three-fourths of all workers hired would be strikers.

As a result of compulsion the agreement declared that if the strikers did not accept the glaringly unjust settlement they would be subject to prosecution for any case which might be brought against them for strike activities.

In addition to praising the strikers for rejecting the Glancy agreement, Mr. Green declared that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, had given Major George L. Berry, Divisional Administrator, full power to negotiate a peace pact, and that therefore Mr. Glancy acted without authority.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The striking employes of the Harriman Hosiery Company very properly rejected the terms of settlement negotiated by Divisional Compliance Representative Glancy, which provided for a return of the Blue Eagle.

"Labor regards the action taken as a betrayal of labor's interests and a complete surrender on the part of the Government to the Harriman Company, as publicly flouted the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act.

EXCEEDED AUTHORITY

"Furthermore, labor challenges the authority of Mr. Glancey to negotiate a settlement such as he did in violation of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Company.

"This challenge is based upon the fact that General Johnson, in a letter addressed to Divisional Administrator Major George L. Berry, clothed him with full authority to deal with the Harriman Hosiery Company.

"This authority conferred upon Major Berry has been ever changed nor withdrawn. For this reason, we hold that Divisional Compliance Representative Glancy possessed no power to order the restoration of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Company.

BERRY REPUDIATED

"Obviously, General Johnson must decide as to whether the authority conferred upon Major Berry, Glancy, in writing, to deal exclusively with the Harriman Hosiery dispute shall be recognized and respected, or that Major Berry shall be repudiated and what I regard as the action of Divisional Compliance Representative Glancy sustained.

"I, as president of the American Federation of Labor I have formally protested to General Johnson against the action of Mr. Glancy and he is insisted that Major Berry be authorized to continue to handle the case in accordance with the authority conferred upon him.

SETTLEMENT MEANS NOTHING

"The settlement negotiated by Mr. Glancey providing for a return of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Company means nothing to the striking employes of this concern.

"I heartily commend the action of the workers in rejecting it.

GOVERNMENT SURRENDERS

"The return of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Company on the terms negotiated by Mr. Glancey represents a complete surrender on the part of the Government to a corporation which had denied its workers the right to engage in collective bargaining and which has pursued a policy of ruthless persecution of its employes in a manner that is shocking to the conscience and to the sense of fairness and justice of all fair-minded people."

Harriman Hosiery Mill Strikers Reject Unjust Settlement Negotiated by Glancy

Harriman, Tenn.—The hosiery workers who walked out of the Harriman Hosiery Mills a month ago to protest against the victimization of their members for being trade unionists voted to reject the settlement negotiated by A. R. Glancy, Field Compliance Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, which restored the Blue Eagle emblem to the mills. The emblem was originally withdrawn from the company because of gross violation of the rights of the workers, guaranteed by the labor section of the National Recovery Act.

W. M. Hannah, attorney for the United Textile Workers of America, had any authority from General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, or from United Textile Workers Union to make the settlement.

Mr. Hannah's statement follows:

"We have had no official notice of the proposed settlement. We have nothing in writing to sign to protect us and the union unanimously voted to reject and refuse the settlement as reported by the press.

"They deny that A. R. Glancy has any authority from them or Gen. S. Johnson to make the kind of settlement reported to have been made. They regard such a settlement as unfair and unjust to the workers and unfair and unjust to the Government, since this mill has for almost a year flagrantly and stubbornly refused to comply with Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act.

"Glancy's proposed settlement recites they will continue to observe Section 7-A, while as a matter of fact they have never observed it and never will unless forced to.

"The proposed settlement allows them to name 25 strikers they will re-employ and gives them credit on 25 for every one to whom the employment is offered if the man is refused. Many of the strikers have been forced to go away to Caldwell County, North Carolina and other States to find employment and the mill has already made up a list of the proposed 25 which restored the seniority of those who have gone to foreign States and who will not be back.

"The remaining 75 will be re-employed between now and the first of the year as those now working in the Harriman mills will not be required to place any new men on he payroll during that period. The union would regard the settlement as worse than no settlement at all if Gen. Hugh S. Johnson approves it, which the union believes he will never do, the union will nevertheless go along with him."

140 Aliens Homeward Bound

Jersey City, N. J.—One hundred and forty undesirable aliens, men, women and children, apprehended in various parts of the country, arrived here by train and were conveyed to Ellis Island in one of the U. S. Immigration Bureau steamboats to await shipping facilities for deportation.

Eight of the deportees are insane, 18 are criminals, one is an anarchist and 27 were illegal residents. Seven were likely to become public charges and were deported by the Federal Government, and 68 others are being sent home by cities.